"The judgment of the Circuit Court must therefore

APPEAL FOR THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The appeal of Col. Ward B. Lamon, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, to the loyal Virginians to enroll the regives under the banner of the Union, has met with every wished-for success. Already large numbers of the Union men of that State have formed under Policy S. Pendleton, at Martinaburg, the most part of whom have been driven from their homes by the minious of Jeff. Davis, for no other crime than their devotion to the Stars and Stripes. It must be borne in mind that these faithful sons of Vir ginia are in need of many necessaries. No regiments raised for the service have such adverse circumstances to contend with as the briende now forming under Col. Lamon and Philip S. Pendleton. The majority have fled from their homes to avoid being pressed into the rebel service, leaving whatever preparety they were possessed of behind, gled to escape with their lives. They therefore stand in great need of assistance. Mr. Henry A. Willard of Washington has commenced a subscription list with \$100 in their behalf, which has been presented to Col. Lamon. Will New-York, through her wealthy and patriot citizens, appoint a Committee to raise means to aid these patriots, who, it may be fairly said, are fighting for their bomes and firesides, against a fee who seeks to despoil them of their inherent rights under the Constitution ! New York, June 17, 1861.

## A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

Washington, June 17, 1861. The regiments called here by t'e Government have to a considerable extent been supplied with havelocks by patriotic ladies and other friends of the soldier. In this good work the people of my church have been prominent and efficient, and are as ready and willing to work as heretofore. But I suggest that this work can be better done in New-York than here, and the troops supplied en route to the sent of war. A depot for the indispensable havelock in the South, in this sesson, could be established, and a Committee appointed to fornish the article to each soldier. This is to be done in every case, else the object may not be accomplished in the many duties that crowd upon the Quartermaster and other officers. Supply the soldier by the hands of the Committee. If any other mode of supply be better, I will cheerfully render any service in this city to that end, and so will the good people, and especially the Indies of my church. Address
JOHN C. SMITH, Paster Fourth Presbyterian Church.

FRENCH OUTFITS, AMBULANCES, LAN

TERNS, AND TENTS. We do not know how our Sanitary Committee Equipment Committees, and Military Boards, could gain a better idea of the complete outfit of the French

infantry soldier, and the conveniences in use in the Grande Armée, than by looking at certain articles just imported by Messrs. Title ny & Co., the Broadway jewelers. We have been so little accustomed to provide fo large armies, that, with every disposition to insure the comfort of our gallant soldiers, we are sending them Into the field equipped in a manner that would not be tolerated in France, where all military matters are reduced to a perfect eyetem. We uniform our men generally after the barbarous Anglo-Russian model, as if they were made of wood, to be dressed up for shopthey were made of wood, to be dressed up for snop-window show, and not to endure the fatigue and pri-rations of the camp and the forced march. The Crimean war had taught the world that, in the flowing dress and light equipment of the Zanave and Chas-neur, a man was worth twice as much for airmish, accuting, marching, camp, and field duty, as when swathed in bandage-like clothes, choked with leathern tacks and transacting with a weight of knowsuck and

swathed in bundage-like clothes, choked with leathern stocks, and staggering with a weight of knepsack and equipments that would break the back of a donkey. That war fortunately happened just at the nick of time to enable us, in our own great war for the Union, to profit by the leasons taught by our French masters. So far as the uniform and equipments are concerned, we have to some extent applied them to our native Zouave regiments, but the filling of the knapsack has been left to the fancy of the individual, to the prejudice of his comfort and health, and the consequent detriment of the service. With a view of placing a complete model before our Equipment Committees, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have imported a complete unform and outfit of a French foot-older. The knapsack is covered with calf skin, dressed with the hair sack is covered with calf skin, dressed with the han sack is covered with calf skin, dressed with the hair on. Its contents are: Uniform coat; a pair of short, woolen trowsers, made full, like Turkish drawer; a pair of strong, coarse, brown-linen ones; a pair of sotion drawers; a cotton shirt; a cravat, or strip of thin, blue, cotton cloth; a pair of strong, low shoes, made of undressed calf, laced with thongs of leather, very strongly sewed, and the soles shod with large, round-headed mile; a rain of leather of the content of the co very strongly sewed, and the soles shed with larger round-beaded nails; a pair of leather gaiters for cold weather, and a pair of linen ones for warm weather; leather Zouave leggins; linen haversack; a leather pocket-book, furnished with thread, neadles, thimble, dec.; brushes for clothes, shoes, hair, buttons, buttonstick, blacking and pipe-clay boxes; cil-can with feather; and a small linen hag for coat. The overcoat is rolled and strapped outside. The cloth clothes are made of strong, serviceable woolen stuff, and would outwear three such suits as our contractor are furnishing at probably twice the cost. The shoes are far better than any that our soldiers have ever worn, and, while they are perfectly confortable to the feet, they

for then any that our soldiers have ever wern, and, while they are perfectly confortable to the feet, they would no doubt hat through a long campaign, through even the rocky country of the Blue Ridge region.

Tiffany & Go, have also a sert of ambulance for two soldiers. It consists of a light but strong padded saddle to place on a horse, a strong seat with suitable footest, and straps for supporting the wounded soldier being attached on each side. They have also a light, iron-framed folding bed for officers, with canvas canopy can be stretched, and which, in fact, would serve as a tent of itself. The tent d'abris, or shelter-tent, is made of strong brown-linen duck, with buttons at three sides and button holes opposite, and loops in the center and at the sides. Each soldier carries one piece of the cloth, two short slicks, made to joint together, and a few light pegs. A complete shelter for two, four, or six men can be made in five minutes, by joining either two, four, or six pieces of cloth, setting the iointed sticks as ridge-poles, and confining the edges by the pegs.

by the pegs.

The lanterns for use in the trenches and elsewhere are of two kinds. Both are swung on a light staff that may be stuck into the ground, but one of them has open sides, and sheds the light around in the usual way, while the other, being covered with a bell-shaped cap.

may be state into the pround, but the or them has open sides, and sheds the light around in the usual way, while the other, being covered with a bell-shaped cap, throwe light upon the ground where the soldier's spade is at work without betraying the position to the enemy. The French regulation revolver, Le Fancheux's patent, is of simple construction, carries a very large ball, can be readily cleaned and repaired, and carries to a long distance. The cartridge and cap are united, the heavy charge of powder being exploded by the striking of a percussion cap by a brass red.

A very excellent rod for fastening colors to the staff has recently been invented by J. F. Sincons, and a patent applied for by Tillany & Co. On the staff are a number of fared rings, or eyes, through which a rod is passed and confined at the bottom by a screw. The flag is buttoned on the eyes, and the rod thrust through and screwed fast. The colors must flow evenly from the staff, for they are confined at every point equally, and in case of a sudden flight the flag could be removed, folded up, and carried off, and the staff alone left, if necessary, in the hands of the enemy.

NORTHERN MEN IN PERIL FROM THE \* ENEMY.

The Philadelphia Inquirer reports a series of outrages committed by the Southern rebels upon former residents of Philadelphia. It says:

rages committed by the Southern rebels upon former residents of Philadelphis. It says:

"On May 25, a number of men, who had been engaged in the lumber trade in North Carolina, deternanced to leave Beaufort County, their place of business, and move North. The political troubles had reached Beaufort, and the Northerners considered themselves in danger. On the day already named they started it two paries, the following named, alleged to have facellies and friends in Philadelphia, first setting sail: Nathan Carman, Trial Stiles, Columbus Carman, Joseph Stone and Charles Hunter.

"They left the head of Pamlico Sound and went to a point opposite Curritank County, N. C. here they made an effort to board a large vessel, which was found, however, to be a Prussian bark, loaded with salt, and not seaworthy. They were then seen from the shore by the Secsationists, and were obliged to surroader. Hunter claimed to be a British subject, and produced papers showing him to have been on board of Raglish vessels. He was sent to Norfolk, and through

the intercession of the Consul was released and sent to

Baltimore. The remainder of the party were forced to ealist in the Curritank Rifle Company.

"The second party which left North Carolina have not since been neared of. Neither have all their names transpired. They were teaded by a man called Capt. Tayler. It is more than probable that they were obliged to guild in

obliged to callst in the consecrate army. Springer and Rogers are the names of two of the party.

"Isaac S. Fogg, well known in this city, has been detained, impressed into the service of the rebels, with a number of other Northerners. He made an attempt to escape, but was unsuccessful."

BATTLE OF BETHEL CHURCH.

A CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

An extra issued by The Richmond Dispatch, on Wednesday last, contains the following account of the battle of Bethel, the writer of it being one of those

who participated in the defense:
YORKTOWN, June II, 1861.
An engagement latting four hours took place yesterday (Monday) between five regiments of the troops from Old Point, and I,100 Confederate troops, consisting of Virginians and North Carolinians, under Gen. from Old Point, and 1,100 Concerning of Virginians and North Carolinians, uncer Gen.
Ing of Virginians and North Carolinians, uncer Gen.
Alagrader, at Bethel Church, York County. Before
telling you of the battle, I will give you some circumstances preceding it. About two weeks ago a party
of 300 Yankees came up from Hampton and occupied
Bethel Church, which position they held a day or two
and then retired, leaving written on the walls of the
church reveral inscriptions, such as "Death to the church reveral inscriptions, such as "Death to the Traitors," "Down with the Rebels," &c. To nearly all these the names of the writers were defaulty signed, and all of the pensmen signed themselves as from New-York, except one, who was from Boston, Mass., U. S. To these excursions into the interior, of which this was the boldest, Gen. Magrader determined to put a stop, and accordingly filled the place after the Yankees left with a few companies of his own troops. In addition to this, he determined to carry the war into the enemy's country, and on Wednesday last Stanard's battery of the Howitzer Battalion was ordered down to the church, where it was soon joined by a portion of Brown's battery of the same corps. The North Carolina Regiment, under Col. Hill, was also there, making in all about 1,100 men and seven howitzer guns.

On Saturday last the first excursion of considerable importance was made. A detachment of 200 infantry ch several inscriptions, such as "Death to the tors," "Down with the Rebels," &c. To nearly

On Saturday last the first excuration of consideration importance was made. A detachment of 200 infantry and a howitzer gun under Major Randolph, and one of 70 infantry and another howitzer under Major Lane, of the North Carcilian regiment, started different routes to cut off a party which had left Hampton. The party was seen and fired at by Major Randolph's detachment, but made such fast time that they escaped. The troops under Major Lane, passed within sight of Hampton, and as they turned up the road to return to Bethel, encountered the Yankees, numbering about 90, who were intrenched behind a fence in the field, protected by a high bank. Our saivance guard fired on them, and in another moment the North Carolinians were dushing over the fence in regular French (not New-York) Zouave style, firing at them in real squirrel-hunting style. The Yankees fled for their lives after firing for about three minutes without effect, leaving behind them three dead and a prisoner. The fellow was a stout, ugly fellow from Troy, N. Y. He said that he had nothing against the South, but somebody must be soldiers, and he thought he had as well enlist. None of our men were hurt.

This hold excursion, under the very guns of the enemy, determined the authorities at Old Penat to put a stop to it and clear us out from Bethel. This determination was conveyed to us by persons who came from the neighborhood of the enemy. On Monday morning (left the camp and proceeded toward Hampton, but after advancing a mile or two, received information that the Yankees were coming in large force. We then retired, and after reaching camp the guns were placed in battery and the infantry took their places behind their breastwork. Everybody was cool, and all were anxious to give the invaders g good reception.

About 9 o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite, and above them waved the Sar Spangled Banner. The moment the head of importance was made. A detachment of 200 infantry and a howitzer gun under Major Raudolph, and one of

About 9 o'clock the gittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite, and above them waved the Star Spangled Banner. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the Parrot gun of the Howitzer Battery opened on them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind two small farm-houses. From their position a fire was opened on a which was readed to be our lastery, which comne, which was replied to by our battery, which comos. Which was replace to by our failery, which com-manded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a per-fect hall-storm of canister-shot, bullets, and balls.

fect hall-storm of camister-shot, bullets, and batts.

Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed
inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain
by the shells and bullets.

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the
enemy, about 11 o clock, tried to carry the position by
assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the
infantry as he tried to scale the breatworks. The
men disregarded sometimes the defenses erected for
them, and, leaping on the embankment, stood and fired
at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. them, and, leaping on the emontaines, soon and first at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New-York 7th Regiment, under Capt. Winthrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bedies. Their captain, a fine-looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, if Cowner, however, and the day is our. "Come on, boys; one charge, and the day is ours."
The words were his last, for a Carolina rife ended his The words were his last, for a Carolina ritle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right, a company of about three hundred New-York Zonaves charged one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and re-treated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy on the hill were attempting to concentrate for a gen-eral assault, but the shells from the Howitzer Battery

eral sessuit, but the shells from the Howitzer Battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a chell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and

About one o'clock their gans were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in mrenit, and harresed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

their retreat.

After the battle, I visited the position they held. The After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, and many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay-looking uniforms of the New-York Zonaves con-trasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead trasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assant our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black moraes from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate-looking fellow lying on the mad, with a bullet-hole through his breast. His band was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had tallen from his pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription. "Presented to the Defenders of their Country, by the New-York Bible Society." A United States flag was also stamped on the title-page.

A United States flag was also stamped on the titlepage.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route
were many letters from the Northern States, asking if
they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern
barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000,
according to the statement of the aix prisoners we
took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and three
wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the
breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head.
He died this morning in the hospital. The wounded
are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's battery,
shot in the wrist; John Werth, of Richmond, of the
same battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of
the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds
are serious.

are serious.

The Louisiana Regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. They are a fine looking set

As there was force enough at Old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march, and came up to Yorktown, where we now are. I hear to-day that troops from Old Point are now marching up to attack us, but cannot say whether it is so or not.

FOWIN FORREST ON THE WAR. A Cincinnati paper prints the following extract from private letter, written a few days ago by our distin-

guished tragedian:

guished tragedian:

"The political aspect of our country is emitous indeed, and yet I hope, with you, that, in the Divine
Providence, there will be some great good brought out
of this evil state of affairs, which will prove, at last,
a blessing to our country. Oftentimes, from that we
consider evil, comes a reviving good: I trust it may
prove so in this case. I do not, however, condemn
the South for their feelings of just indignation toward
the intermeddling Abolitionist of the North; the Abofisienist who for evers by his incordiary sets, has itionist who, for years, by his incendiary acts, has made the homostead of the planter a place of anxiety

and unrest, instead of peace and tranquillity. May his own gods damn him. But I do condemn the leaders of this an warrantable rebellion; these scurvy politicians, who, to serve their own selfah ends, flatter and fool, browbest and threaten homest people into an attitude which seems to threaten the safety of our glorions Union. I still believe in man; capacity to govern himself; and I prophesy that, by September next, all our difficulties will be not justed. The South will know that the North has no hostila no sulversive feein, a to gratify, that it is the hostile no surversive fee in a to gratify, that it is the Union of the States—that Union comented by the blood of patriot sires—which is to be preserved unbroken and inviolate; and that under its fraternal segts all discords abali cause, all wounds shall be bealed. To this end we must be ready for the field; we must gird up our loins and put on our armor, for a graceful and lasting pence is only won when men are equals in boor and in courage. And to this end it gives me of the States and the Constitution of our fathers; and more, that his good mother, as well as yourself, approves his resolution. New is the time to test if our Government to really a shield and a protection against anarchy and rebellion, or merely a rope of sand, as illustron, a chimera; and it is by this spontaneous uprising of every friend of freedom, rallying around the flag of his country—that sacred symbol of our individual faith—which will proclaim to the world in tones more potent than fleaven's thunder peal, that we have a Government stronger and more enduring than that of kings and potentates, because founded on equal and exact justice, the offspring of man's holiest and noblest nature, for it is the attribute of God himself.

SECESSION IN KANSAS CITY.

Gen. Pomeroy and Judge Aray of Kansas were at St. Louis a few days ago, on the way to Washington. They report that trouble was anticipated at Kansas They report that trouble was anticipated at Kansas City on Wednesday last, but was prevented by the timely arrival of six companies of infantry and three companies of cavalry, all regulars, from Fort Leavenwerth, who, under command of Capt. Prince, of the 1st Infantry, took possession of Kansas City. They have several field pie-es, and were expecting an attack from Secession troops, that were near Independence, to the number of 1,000, who were waiting for re-enforcements from below. Seven companies of the enforcements from below. Seven companied 1st Regiment of Kanens Volunteers, recently into the service, and fully equipped and clothed, are at Wyandotte, two miles from Kaneas City, to act as a reserve corps.

reserve corps.

Maj. Gen. Stone of the Kaneas State Militia, ordered Maj.-Gen. Stone of the Kansas State Militia, ordered the id Kansas Regiment at Lawrence to march to Wyandotte, to cooperate with the Government forces. This regiment is armed, but not otherwice equipped. They reached there on Friday night.

Capt. Jannison s command (a portion of Montgomery's men), mounted and armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, icached Wyandotet on Thursday evering from Lawrence, under orders from Col. Mitchel.

Montgomery, with several husdred mounted men, will at once take position upon the Kansas side of the Missauri State line, rendy to meet Jackson's Secession forces whenever they make a movement from Independent

make a movement from Indepen-

Missouri State line, ready to me on an arrangement from Independence toward Kansas City.

The Kansas militin and volunteer companies, numbering several thousand, are ready to march to the border as soon as they receive orders.

The telegraph wires cust of Kansas City have been cut, been there is no communication with St. Louis.

The telegraph wires east of Kansas City have been cut; hence there is no communication with St. Louis.

An affray occurred on Thursday morning in the streets of Louvenworth, between D. R. Anthony, proprietor of The Daily Conservative, and R. C. Saterlee, of The Daily Herald, in which several shots were exchanged. One dangerously wounded Mr. Hamer, a bystander. Saterlee received a ball in his right aide, and died in twenty minutes.

died in twenty minutes.

Capt. Sully, with several hundred regulars, is encamped at St. Joseph, Mo., and has taken possession of that city. They anticipated an attack from Secession troops on Thursday night, but were reenforced by vol-

troops on Thursday night, but were reenforced by volunteers from Iowa.

Col. Smith from Camp Wood (Quincy, Ill.), passed
over with his regiment into Missouri on Wednesday.
Gen. Curtis of Iows, with several thousand Iowa volunteers, has left Camp Elsworth, near Keckuk, and
taken possession of the bridges and towns on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Kallroad, in Missouri. On Thursday night the Secession forces tore up the rails on that
road, a few miles east of St. Joseph. They were
driven away, and several taken prisoners. The Iowa
volunteers repaired the road, so that there was no interruntion of the trains. terruption of the trains.

Judge Army has been appointed Agent to superintend

Judge Arny has been appointed Agent to superintend all the Indians of New-Mexico, rice Kit Carson, who is appointed Lieutenaut Colonel in the U. S. Arny, Gen. Stanton, Col. Kit Carson and Judge Arny will all be located in New-Mexico, and will adopt measures for the protection of the Union men of that Territory.

## ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY From The London Times, Jone 3, 1861.

No one will be surprised at the irritation which now No one will be surprised at the irritation which now prevails among Americans on the subject of the disruption of their Republic. It is a great calamity, and it is the first that has befallen them. In the records of fiction it is always the giant who shouls and writher most uncontrollably under pain, and in real life we find the great, the fortunate, and the imperious often aginted beyond measure by the first shock of misfortune. The people of the United States have since the early days of the Republic advanced without interruption from one success to another. The laws which prescribe to nations as to men that good shall be checkered with evil—that sunshine and storm checkered with evil-that sunshine and storm shall succeed each other in worldly affairs—seemed to be suspended in their cas. By slow and painful steps, by long struggles, have countries like England or France won their prosperity, removed the obstacles to freedom and civilization, and asserted for themselves a leading place in the world. In our own land, for instance, in spite of the glories of successful war, of widespread commerce, and of great intellectual achievements, society was burdened till within the last few years by an everpresent uneasiness arising from the knowledge that the laboring classes were exposed to much suitering, and were habitually sullen and disaffected. Then we have had beavy taxes, and useless wars ended by peaces almost inglorious: we have had to deal with rivals in Europe, with rebellious millions in India; we have been checked by our own colonists; we have had, for the sake of more important matters, to bear with the petulance of the Americans themselves. The communities which grew up beyond the Atlantic have passed through none of these trials. No wonder that communities which grew up beyond the Atlantic have passed through none of these trials. No wonder that their preachers and moralists should assume that they were placed on the new continent to carry out a special design of Providence, for race, climate, geographical position, and the state of Europe have combined to give them a prosperity beyond the dreams of the most ardent patriot who fought with Washington. With the whole North-American continent in their hands, either actually or as soon as they choose to grasp it; with a range of territory in which ever production of temperate or tropical climates could be naturalized; with the whole world coming to them fo naturalized; with the whole world coming to them for corn, cotton, and gold; with coffee and sugar, and even wine and tea, among the staples congenial to their soil, and with the hungry or restless crowds of Europe pouring into the country to do its rough work and to be fashioned in the next generation into educated and alert Republicans, the American Union seemed to be advancing to inordinate prosperity and power, without any of the trials which have hitherto been deemed inseparable from the pursuit of greatness.

We are among those who think that the Americans of the North have no reason to despond as to the

of the North have no reason to despond as to th of the North have no reason to despond as to the future because certain communities of slave-owners, differing from them in interests, habits, and temper have resolved to withdraw from political fellowship with them. The ill-judged assertion of a young member of Parilament, that "the Republican bubble had burst," gave an opportunity the other evening for Lord John Russell to express what we feel sure is the leading of Englishmen on what is passing in the Lord John Russell to express what we feel sure is the real feeling of Englishmen on what is passing in the New World. We cannot exult in the humiliation of America, not only because it would be no subject of exultation, but because we do not believe there is any real humiliation. That, whatever may be the result of this war, the people of the Northern States must remain among the most powerful and wealthy in the world, is sufficiently plain to every one who considers the true causes of national greatness. Whether remain among the most powerful and wealthy in the world, is sufficiently plain to every one who considers the true causes of national greatness. Whether Southern Senaiors and Representatives be sent to Warhington or not, New-York must be the commercial metropolis of the continent: Chicago must be the Queen of the Lakes; the tide of European immigration must flow to the temperate regions of the North; climate and better secial organization must make the Northern States individually far more important communities than the Southern. But it is useless to expect that the Northern Americans should look so philosophically on the subject. With them the Union is a word of magic power. It has made them grasp much and yield much, assert extravagont rights and abandon the most obvious principles. It has made them conservative politicians at home, while their irritable partionism has been always on the point of embroiling them with foreign nations. To maintain the Union, the North has yielded to all the frowardness of the South as to a spoilt child; and, in a land where ambition and the love of gain are strong enough, men have given up honor, power, the possession and the distribution of emoluments, morder that an orstinate and turbulent section should be brined by success into complacency. Now that all has failed, the indignation and bitterness are extreme, and we, the English people, who from the first hour of the dispute have been guarding ourselves from any act or word which could seem like partisaushp, are not to be spared. The American giant at the lirst twinge of pain breaks forth against those who are near him, both friends and foes. The British Government and the British press are the objects of violent animadversion wherever the Northern Americans come. We learn by telegraph that Lord

John Russell's recognition of the Confederate States a John Russell's recognition of the Component of the Holligerents "has" been discussed in a tone highly hostile to England. Other rumors, though perhaps not accurate, "show the spirit in which the strictly legitimate and necessary course of our Government had been received at the North. It was reported from Washington that the Federal Government had resolved been received at the North. It was reported to declare was against any Power that should interfere in the present dispute. But the most singular instance of this groundless icritability is to be found in a meeting of American residents at Paris, held at the Louver Hetel, and addressed by two, at least, of Mr. Liccoln's dispute in because full of anger toward this Hotel, and addressed by two, at least, of Mr. Liucoln's diplomatists in language foll of anger toward this country. Mr. Cassins Clay, whose letter we published some time since, reiterstos his opinion as to the vengeance which is in store for the Rebels, and intimates that a similar chastisement may fall on sympathizing England. Where and when that sympathy has been expressed he does not show, and he would be unable to show. But he sammes it, and tells us that its posisionent will come from the combined forces of the United States and France. "When England mingles the red crosses of the United States of America, will not just as certainly the Tricolor and America, will not just as certainly the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes that in fraternal floids? Can Napoleon St. Heleun, &c.?" "Does The Times understand me?" he asks in another place. Mr. Napoleon St. Helenn, &c.!" "Does The Times understand me?" he asks in another place. Mr. Burlingame, the Minister to Vienna, follows with less violence, but in similar language of complaint. It shows how incapable of reflection the Northerners have become through excitoment, that this gentleman recents it as an insult to his country that Lord Lord John Russel alluded to the precedent of the Turks and Greeks, which Mr. Burlingame calls "companing us to Turks," as if when a reported case is cited to support a legal decision it is intended to draw any conparison be ween the character of the former and the present litigants. "The French," says Mr. Barlingame, "do not mock at us in our supposed calamity;" they do not speak of "belligerent rights in such a way as to leave us to infer that they would make merchandise of our misfortunes and open all their such a way he to leave us to have that they would make merchandise of our misfortunes and open all their ports to the pirates' prize." "England has, it appears, forgotten the ties of consunguinity." The resautments of America against her had sied out; "it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them again with tenfold rancor." "A few traitors" who have rebelled because they were outvoted will soon be put down, and they have report the host raken.

then England may regret the part she has taken.

These specules are worthy of perusal, because they show the spirit in which the Northerners are inclined to look upon the neutral stritude of England. A strict to look upon the neutral stritude of England. A strict unvarying neutrality has been observed by the Gov-ernment and by Parliament, while the only opinions warmly expressed in the press have been those which were adverse to the Secessionists. And yet this, the only becoming course which could be taken, is now imputed to us as a crime! The Unionists are, in fact, enraged that we presume to be neutral. While one of their own States is warning both Federal and Southern their own States is warning both Federal and Southern troops from its territory, we a foreign nation, are investighed against for presuming to exercise the same discretion; and while Servia or Montenegro would claim the laws of war in a contest with the Porte, we are to deay them to ten millions of people inhabiting a region more than ten times as large as Great Britain. If this be the temper of the Northerners now, what will it be some months hence? It is plain that the utmost care and circumspection must be used by every man or and circumspection must be used by every man o party in England to avoid giving offence to either of the two incensed beligerents.

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE ONEIDA REGIMENT. The 14th Regiment New-York Volunteers, com

esed of mechanics and farmers from Oneida County, 780 strong, arrived in this City at the foot of Fourteenth street, North River, on two Hudson River barges in tow of the propeller Henry Andrew, yesterday at 121 o'cleek. A large delegation of the Sons of Oneida, numbering nearly 1,000, appeared, and welcomed the volunteers to the metropolis. Soon after their arrival a squad of 35 Sixteenth Precinct Policemen Leading the column cleared the way, and Rubel's band, the escort, with the regiment following, marched up Foureenth street and down Fifth avenue to Washington square. The regiment was halted and drawn up on the southerly side of the Parade Ground where they were duly welcomed by the Hon. C. P. Kirkland, and Chas. Tracy, esq.

Chas. Tracy, esq.

spech of the hox. c. r. kirkland.

Col. McQuade, Officers, and Men of the 14th Regiment: On behalf and in the name of the Sons of Oneida, now residents of New-York and Brooklyn, I am deputed to welcome you to this ciry, on your way to the defense of our noble Constitution and Union, which are now threatened by paraeldal hands by those who have from them derived all the blessings they have ever enjoyed. The context on which you are now to enter is the most interesting and important that has ever engaged the attention of men; for this war, my friends, is a war solely for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the Constitution and the Union. Its only purpose is to preserve, to perpetuate, and to transmit to future generations, that great boon of civil and religious liberty which was purchased for us and for them by the blood of our fathers. This cause is, indeed, a glorious cause, and the eyes of all the friends of Liberty in all parts of the world are fixed upon you, for on the result depends the momentfixed upon you, for on the result depends the moment-ons question whether man is capable of self-govern-

Your old neighbors and friends in this city meet you with heartiels welcome. We congratulate you upon the absolute certainty of success in such a cause. Glory and triumphant victory are before you (cheers); for who can be so mad as to doubt for one moment whether seven or eight millions of people, based on a volcano of four millions of slaves, will not be conquered by seven or eight millions of people, based on a volcano of four millions of slaves, will not be conquered by twenty millions, led on by a holy enthusiasm! So long as men will fight as did the Oneida patriots of the Revolution at Oriskany and at Fort Schuyler, so long will their sons be eager to enablate brave deeds and gallant actions. The greatest honor that I have is the satisfaction of having at this moment two native Oneida boys in the ranks of the 71st Regiment at Washington. [Cheers.] My friends, thrice welcome! Your cause is the cause of truth, of justice, of civil and religious liberty, and never in the hi-tory of man was defeat recorded in such a cause. If it be your good fortune in the course of events to come acroes or fall in with five men whose names are Cobb, Fleyd, Thompson, Twiggs, and I lavis, I pray you do not let them escape. [Cheers.]

Steen of Charles Tracy, Esq.

Col. McQuade, officers and members of the Regiment: I am commissioned to present to you, in the name of the sone of Oneida County, residing in this city and Brooklyn, with this regimental color, for the use of your regiment. The Oneidans here, not forgetting the land of their nativity and the associations of their boyhood, desired that the 3d Oneida Regiment should not pass our own home without bearing with them some token of our fraternity. This is the most we can do for you, except to assure you of our symptonic in the allocations against which you have adonted.

them some token of our fraternity. This is the most we can do for you, except to assure you of our sympathy in the glorious cause which you have adopted. The memory of Oneida County, to a man who has parsed his boyhood among its green hills, rich valleys, and noble woods, never dies out, but lives with the thoughts of age. Oneida County is full of associations; it was there that the patriot Baron Steuben closed his valuable life, it was there that the sturdy men of the Valley of the Mohawk endured the siege of Fort Schwelze for twenty days 100 miles from any relief. Valley of the Mohawk endured the stege of Fort Schuyler for twenty days, 100 miles from any relief, and at last successfully drove away their besiggers; it was there that the farmers of the Valley of the Mo-hawk met their enemies in the fields and woods at Oriskany, giving them battle twice on the same day, and driving them away, British and savere together. Could Oneida County fail to furnish men for such a way as this I

## Again there breathes that haunted air. The sons of sires who conquered there With arm to strike and soul to dare As quick, as for as they.

As quick, as fer as they.

Gentlemen, you see emblazoned upon this flag, in a single shield, the arms of the Union and of the State of New-York. Well joined! The first Continental Congress was held at Albany, in 1755; the first President, Washington, was sworn into office in Wall street, in this city, by the Chancellor of the State of New-York. New-York furnished to the war of 1812 vasily beyond its quota both of militin and volunteers, and now, in this sacred war of liberty, brings up 40,000 men. [Cheers.] These joint arms will fly together on our flags when Seression and Traitorism shall have been crushed out of this land. Ours is a war of defense. Upon every acre of this soil we are at home, until our feet step into the Gulf of Mexico. What crime can surpass that of those Secessionists who wantonly seek to destroy our grand refuge of the oppressed; to make men struggling for liberty in every clime quail, and every European dangeon desper in its gloom. The time has conte in the sthirs of men when liberty and justice in this country must be maintained. [Great Cheering.] justice in this country must be maintained. [Great Cheering.]

To wage war here is to wage it against the enemie

To wage war here is to wage it against the enemies of humanity. Alas! gentlemen, politics, theory, and whilosophy do much to ameliorate the condition of nan, but there is a proposition which I have long thought of as a metaphysical, yet a true one: that there never was—there never can be—any great liberation of man, except by the sword. People may shrink from it, but I tell you the profession of arms is, in my mind, a saccred celling.

After alluding to the dangers of warfare and the honors of fighting and dying for a good cause, the speaker asked the soldiers not to forget their friends in Norfolk, and promised that not only would the latter remember them, but they would do for them whatever lay in their power, and whenever opportunities pointed out the occasion.

REPLY OF COL. MCQUADE. Mr. Tracy and Gentlemen: I regret that on account of an unfortunate detention on the river, I could not give you the time to prepare a fitting response to the elegant addresses which have attended this beautiful gift from the sons of Oneida in New-York. I can assure you, Sir, that we shall ever cherish this color on account of the donors, and we shall defend it and the great holy cause in which we are embarked. I nesure you, Sir, that those who may live to return home, will return it without blemish, save the blood of the traiters whom they shall meet in battle. [Loud applause.]

[Loud applause.]
The standard was manufactured by Tiffany & Co., is worth \$100. A neat inscription on a silver plate has the words: "To the Oneida Volunteers 14th Regiment N. Y. S. V., from the Sons of Oneida residing in New-York and Brooklyn, 1851." The regiment marched through Fourth street to Breadway, and down that street to the Park Barrachs, where a much hurried dinner was provided. No substantial food had been taken by the regiment since Monday evening, as the steamer and barges conveying them grounded on Castleton bar at 12 o'clock in the night, in which positions they remained until morning, delaying the time of ar rival here four bours. The officers partook of a dinner at the Astor-House. Col. McQuade gave orders to be ready to depart for Washington at 9 o'clock, p. m., but it was not certain whether the regiment would get nway before a late hour or early this morning. In appearance and drill the 14th Regiment are excellent being of substantial material, and having had the advantage of four weeks rigid training at Albany before starting. They marched through the city without their arms, which had been sent on direct to Jersey City. The following is a list of officers:

arms, which had been sent on direct to Jersey City.

The following is a list of officers:

Field-Celonel, James McQuade; Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Skillen;
Major, Ches. B. Young
Commissioned Staff-Surgeon, Alotto Charchill; Quantermater, Thomas H. Fates; Adjutent, John F. McQuade; Sergeon's Mate. J. E. West; Chaplain, Rev. Geo. M. Hewes,
Non-Commissioned Staff-Goardermenter Sergeon's Mate. J. E. West; Chaplain, Rev. Geo. M. Hewes,
Non-Commissioned Staff-Goardermenter Sergeon's James P.
Bailou Sergeant Major, Cassias B. Mervine; Drum Major, Thos.
J. Hlues; Fide-Major, Samoel E. Calin.
Line-Company A. from Utica, Thomas M. Davies, Captain;
George H. Cone, Lieutenant; R. D. Crocker, Emign.
Company B.-From Utica, Wim. P. Brayee, Captain; Rofus
Duggert, Lieutenant; George T. Hailingworth, Emign.
Company D.-From Butavia, Wim. In. Gowan, Captain; Robert
H. Foote, Lieutenant; George E. Lee, Emign.
Company E.-From Butavia, Wim. In. Gowan, Captain; Robert
H. Foote, Lieutenant; George E. Lee, Emign.
Company F.-From Bonavide, Chades A. Muller, Captain;
Wim. A. Lowas, Lieutenant; Eliko Chades A. Muller, Captain;
Wim. A. Lowas, Lieutenant; Hilos Captair; Endgo.
Company G.-From Rome, Ind. J. Babened, Captain; Seth L.
Wadworth, Lieutenant, John Stryber, Jr., Endgo.
Company H.-From Hudson, Wim. H. Seymour, Captain;
Heory Goas, Lieutenant, George Morgas, Emigo.
Company H.-From Hudson, Win. H. Seymour, Captain;
Leman Bradley, Lieutenant; Fayette Butler, Emigo.
Company K.-From Hudson, Win. H. Seymour, Captain;
Leman Bradley, Lieutenant; Fayette Butler, Emigo.
A great many Welch are among the regiment; and

Leman Bridley, Lieutenant, Fayette Butler, Fanaga.

A great many Welch are among the regiment; and
Mr. Lewis Michels, Captain of Company E, and Mr. Thomas M. Davies, Captain of Company A, are both Welchmen. Many Welchmen, and among them the Rev. R. D. Thomas, Congregational Pastor of Welch Church, in East Eleventh street, and the Rev. Robert Littler, Baptist Minister, paraded with the regiment from the foot of West Fourteenth street, to Washington Parade Ground, and thence down Broadway, to the City Hall Park barracks. One Company of Welch went with the regiments from Elmirs. The following Welch poetry was composed on the occasion by the

Rev. R. D. Thomas :

Rev. R. D. Thomas :

RNGLYNION.

1. Glewion G ddynion a ddusth—

O'rdiwedd,

Ar dn ein llywodraeth;

O, Oneida, fan odlaeth,

Am ddynion nooynion a maeth. 2. Hill Gemer hael gymeraut— Y bradwyr, A'u bradyr a ddifant; A'u branyr a land, gant, Ergudiau o'u gynan, gant, l'r alg ein galon rwygant. 3. Jeff Davis, O gyff disfol-A dishant yn rhwysgol;
A blingant ei ben blwugol;
Dyna flawd yr adyn fiol.

Which, being translated, reads: Which, being translated, reads:

1. Heroic men came at last to defend our Government, from Onelds County, which is noted for its brave and enterprising men.

2. The renowmed descendants of the ancient Britons will attack the progress of the traiters, and extinguish their connoderates, by the power of their arms.

3. Jeff Davis, our blackest fee, of devillab origin, they will take with powerful suchority; and they will samp his mouster head; that being the end which the villain deserves.

Brigadier General Crooke returned from Washington yesterday. The 13th (Brooklyn) Regiment were encanged at Carroll Park, about 21 a iles west of Baltimore, on the same ground recently occupied by Col. Morehead's Pennsylvania regiment. The 13th were ordered from Annapolis on Saturday evening, and left on Sanday afternoon at 3 o clock, arriving in Baltimore about dark. Gen. Banks is concentrating the troops in his department, so as to send them to Washington, or any other point, when required, in the shortest possible time.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT EAST NEW-YORK The 2d Regiment, Scott Life Guard, that has been in camp at East New-York for some weeks, received orders on Monday to make immediate preparations for order on Monday to make immediate preparations for their departure South. It was expected that they would leave yesterday, but in consequence of not re-ceiving their arms, their departure was necessarily de-ferred until to-day. The regiment numbers 800 men, all in excellent health and spirits, and anxious, they say to visit the ladit of Dixie, and make themselves useful. They are at present under the command of Lieut. A. Farusworth, and the time spent in camp having been assistnously devoted to drilling, they now present quite an imposing and soldierly appearance. It is stated that they will positively leave for Washington to-day.

REGIMENTS TO DEFART.

The 29th Regiment, Col. Van Steinwebr, which was to have left yesterday, was detained for reveral reasons. They will probably leave this afternoon. The 3th Regiment, Col. J. H. H. Ward, which was to have left yesterday, was also detained. This regiment will also probably leave to-day. It is expected that Ccl. Lansing's 17th Regiment, which is fully armed and equipped, will leave this week, and one or two other regiments.

SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Sons of Now-Hampshire in New-York and vi-

The Sons of New-Hampshite.

The Sons of New-Hampshite in New-York and vicinity are requested to meet at the Brandreth House on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to consides arrangements for the reception of the 2d Regiment N. H. Volunteers, Col. Gitman Marston, which will arrive in this city on Friday.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT-GEN.

No uniforms were given out by this Department yes-terday. The business transacted was of a reutine char-acter. Inspections are going on as rapidly as circum-stances will permit. Col. McCunn's regiment have re-ceived the whole number of uniforms, and their shoes were delivered yesterday afternoon.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE-COL. VAN

were delivered yesterday afternoon.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE—COL. VAN

BUREN.

Three regiments yesterday received their certificates of pay. The 23d, Col. Hoffman of Elmifs, \$4,100; the 29th, Col. Ven Steinwehr, \$7,600; the 31st, Col. C. C. Pratt. \$2,200. The certificates are paid at 'Albany on presentation by the proper officer. Total disbursements to the present, \$127,000.

FORTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEURS.

This Regiment consisting of 1,100 men, 60 horses, and full camp equipage will arrive at Pier No. 3 North River this morning at 10 of chek.

The sons of Maine, resident in New-York, met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon and appointed the following Committee of Reception: Dexier A. Hawkins, Chairman; R. W. Trandy, Benjamin Carver, J. W. Brookman, Franklin Clark, Joseph S. Barges, S. Duncan, Charles Peters, and Edward Fosdick.

The Sons of Maine resident in New-York are invited to assemble at the Astor House this morning at 9j o'clock, to march to Pier No. 3, to receive the Regiment and escort them up Battery Place and Broadway to the Park, when from the steps of the City Hall a United States flag on behalf of the Sons will be presented to the Regiment by the Rev. D. Hitchcock, and a richly painted and embroidered regimental color on behalf of the Daughters of Maine by J. W. Brookman. The rank and file will then dine in the Park Barracks, and the commissioned officers and staff at the Astor House, with the Committee.

The Daughters of Maine are invited to meet in the latice parlor at the Astor House at 9g s. m., where they will be provided with badges and escorted to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, from the windows and balcony of which they can witness the presentation.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Chairman.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. Murphy's regiment, at Willeut's Poins, was yesterday mustered into the service of the General

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. Murphy's regiment, at Willett's Poins was yesterday mustered into the service of the General Government by Capt. Cogswell, U. S. A., the medical inspection being conducted by Drs. A. B. Mott and Moseley. The regiment will at once be paid for the period during which it has been in the service of the State of New-York, Paymaster James H. Welch have the state of New-York, Paymaster James H. Welch have the service of the state of New-York, Paymaster James H. Welch have the service of the internal control of the period of the service of the service

MAJOR OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.
On Monday Wm. P. Wainwright was elected Major the 10th Regiment, in place of Louis Livingston,

who declined the office. This regiment will probably

who declined the office. This regiment fill probably leave on Wednesday.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, commanded by Col. Riker, now occupies quarters at Saltersville, N. J., a little place on Newark Bay, four miles from Jersey City. It is a most delightful location, surrounded by woods, with New-York Bay on one side and Newark Bay on the other. Commodisus and convenient quarters have been recently erected for the use of the men, while the officers of the regiment occupy the hotel. There is a splendid parade ground near by, which is constantly used by squads of recruite in drilling. The regiment comprises upward of 800 young, hardy men, who perform their varied duties in a manner which plainly indicates that they are determined to become soldiers.

Col. Riker having encountered so many obstacles in his endeavors to get accepted by the State authorities, finally proceeded to Washington, where he had an interview with the Secretary of War, and was accepted for his pection, the Union Defease Committee having signified their willimmess to review them. The men were drawn up on the main road leading to the hotel; and, after marching some time. Mr. Sincen Draper, Mr. Wetmore, and others of the Committee, with Col. Riker, passed along the line, counting and inspecting each individual. The Inspectors were highly pleased with the regiment, and, on leaving, assared the Colenel that the men should be equipped as speedly as possible. They have as yet neither uniforms nor weapous.

After the inspection the "distinguished guests," the

After the inspection the "distinguished guests," the After the inspection the "distinguished guests," the officers of the regiment, and a number of visitors for New-York, proceeded to the ball-room of the hotel to attend a wedding. The room was elegantly ornamented with flags, flowers, evergreens, etc., in honor of the occasion. When the guests seated, a side door was opened, and Capt. Sandiord Irving Dockstador entered, gently supporting Miss Mary Eliza Foley, who was tastefully adorned in bridal garments. Advancing to the end of the room where sat the Rev. C. D. Marray of the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church, the youthful couple balted, and the clergyman rose to his feet. Ose to his feet.

After an appropriate prayer the Captain and the

After an appropriate prayer the Captain and the blushing maiden were united in marriage, Mr. Murray performing the ceremony in a very feeling manner. The bride and bridegroom were then congratulated by the entire assemblage, and the party adjourned. Capt. Dockstader is in command of Company C. of Colonel Riker's regiment. The following are the field officers: Colonel, J. Lafayette Riker, Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. S. Thidale, Major, O. V. Dayton; Adjutant, J. Morris McLean. THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment has removed its headquarters from No. 8 Beekman street to No. 596 Broadway. Col. Goodwin says he is daily expecting orders from the War Department, and vishes all his men to hold themselves in readiness to instantly report for duty.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Lieut. York, of Col. Duryce's Regiment, who had his sword bent in the engagement at Great Bothel, eant the-ruined weapon home to his son, who exhibited it to his friends of the bar. The latter promptly sent the Lieutenant a new sword, together with a carbine and a spy-glass, costing about \$70, no subscription being allowed above \$2.

THE GOMEZ SAFETY FUSE.

and a spy-glass, costing about \$70, no subscription being allowed above \$2.

THE GOMEZ SAFETY FUSE.

An experiment made yesterday before the City Hall to test the capabilities of this fuse train, resulted in a satisfactory manner. The face is made in the form of a tape of gutta-percha, inclosing a chemical compound that is said to explode at the rate of a mile in four seconds. The speed of the explosion is so great that the surrounding casing is not ignited, and hence there is no danger from its use on shipboard or elsewhere where a smouldering fuse might do serious damage. For blasting rocks, either single charges or a succession of them may be discharged simultaneously without imperiling the lives of the workmen. For blasting under water the fuse is passed into the canister of powder, and secured by white or red lead ground in oil.

Of course, any number of submerged emisters can be expleded at the same time, and this would seem to indicate the value of the fuse for protecting our harbors from blockade, as any narrow entrance could be underlaid with powder jure, and, at a signal, the manof war attempting to cross could be blown into the air. A like destructive blow could be struck at regionous A like destructive blow could be struck at regiments A like destructive blow could be struck at regiments advancing to the attack of a fortification or camp. The experiment yesterday consisted in placing several small samon, at intervals of 40 or 50 feet, in front of the City Hall, a long line of the fase connecting with each cannon. On the fuse being fixed at one end, the explosion of the different cannon was almost instantaneous; the fase, though toru in pieces, was not burned, nor scarcely discoluted.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence will be reported ready for sen on Monday. She is new at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, where she has been lying since her return from the Bestil squadron, of which she was flag-ship, under Commodore French Forrest, now commanding "the Naval Forces of Virginia," She is Marchog die Navar Forces of Yngland. Sub-l',726 tens burden, and was built at Norfelk. The St. Lawrence is to join the blocade fleet, several offi-cers having reported for her with that understanding. An official report of the machinery of the unfortu-nate genhoat Parunes, says, that no breaks down have occurred in it thus far, thee she left Philadelphia. The

occurred in it thus far, thee she left Printageiphia. The engineer however, contemplates some improvement, which he will doubtless be permitted to effect.

Col. Beall has assumed the command of the let Dragoons. He was appointed on the 31st of May to the Colonder, vice Pauntleroy, who resigned. Col. Beall is a Washingtonian, but, like his predecessor, is an outside appointment, not having entered a regular mili-

The newly bought gun-boats A. O. Tyler, Lexington, and Concetoga, are nearly finished at Cincinnati.
The boilers of some of them have been taken in. These versels cost \$62,500, and will have cost the Govern

been changed altogether in appliance, the upper deviation and achins being removed, the gnards cut off, and greet builthends creeted. They are at the yards of Tillbury, Halkedon, and the Marine Railway Company.

Affairs at the Navy-Yard resterday were doll. The Roanoke steam frigate, and the corvette Savannah, were not put in commission, because the men were not on hand. The Penguin's rigging was overbanded and tarred, and the final preparations of the Albatroes are nearly complete. The following is a report of the condition of things at the Navy-Yard, made out vectoriay:

yesterday: The steum frigate Rosnoke, 44, waiting crew; Teady o sail; all officers attached. Salling corvette Savannah, 26; ready for commis-

Sailing corvette Savannah, 26; ready for commission; waiting sailing orders only.

Sailing frigate Potomae, in dock, being caulked and fitted; requires three weeks' work.

Sailing frigate Brands wine, 50, in the stream, in ordinary; not being litted for immediate service.

Receiving ship North Carolina, 83, has on board some 800 men, exclusive of maring guard.

Purchased gun-boats Penguin and Albstross, both reported to the Navy Department ready for commissions.

Purchased coul ships Roman, Phelps, and Badger, undergoing repairs. Prize brig Jackson, waiting or-Storeship Supply, and steam gun-boat Iroquois, both

in commission and manned. Several revenue and surveying vessels.

A detachment of sailors arrived at the Navy-Yard vesterday, and were transferred to the North Carolina.

A detachment of 100 U. S. troops is under orders to leave this station on the receipt of marching instruc-tions. They are ready for the road.

A number of pieces of rifled cannon is sent away daily from Fort Columbus, for destinations not named.

THE REBEL PRIVATEER SAVANNAH. BOW SHE WENT TO CAPTURE THE MINNESOTA. AND CAUGHT A TARTAR.

When the pirate vessel Savannah was at the dock Charleston, just previous to her departure, the chivdrous citizens and a detachment of the fair sex visited her. The captain addressed the assembly and pledged himself and his crew not to return until they could bring back the Minnesota and disperse the other States vessels which hovered about the barbor. These sentiments were received with the highest enthusiasm.

Large quantities of wine were placed on board, some

which was immediately used, but the greater portion stowed away in the lockers, to be used as occasion demanded. After seizing the merchant vessel and disposing of her, the Savannah sanited for the Perry, which purposely sailed away from her, but suddenly tacked and got to her locward and opened her portholes. Then the Savannah saw her mistake and took to her heels. The Perry followed in fall chase, throwing several shot, to which the privateer paid no attention.

At last a heavy shell was thrown, which burst immediately over the vessel, striking consternation into the hearts of the bols privateers. In a moment nearly every man of them sprang below, and found solace in the wines furnished them by their Charleston friends; and when the Perry captured the vessel nearly all of them were intoxicated. They knew enough, however, of their perilous situation to make the most abject signs of fear.

of fear.

They are now on board the Minnesota, but frigate draws a little too much water to permit their redeem their promise to the fair ones of Charleston Mr. George W. Blunt says from reliable information.

he believes that the officers and crew of the piratical schoener Savannah are Charleston pilots, thrown out of employment by the action of the traitors of the